

OFFICIALS AT INDIANAPOLIS TO PRESS STRIKE INJUNCTION

mandatory order to call off the strike be issued. The miners' attorneys in their arguments will get forth that the Government has not shown its interest in the miners' controversy and that it is without equity in the matter.

To the States already reported suffering from a coal shortage, Kansas, Nebraska, Alabama and Iowa, to-day was added Oklahoma.

"Follow the first law of nature, which is self-preservation, and take any coal you can get your hands on," was the reply of Gov. J. B. A. Robertson of Oklahoma to one county's appeal for aid.

Small cities and towns in Kansas reported suffering by many families was added Oklahoma.

While it is officially announced by the Director General of Railroads that no general curtailment of train service was contemplated, sixty-six trains had been annulled in the Central West. Regional Directors had orders to eliminate service where absolutely necessary in the public interest.

Operators claimed reports to them showed that conditions at the mines were improving, while leaders of the miners asserted they were holding their own and in some instances their ranks had been enlarged.

Additional mines in West Virginia had resumed operations according to a telegram read to the house to-day by Representative Echols of that State. The message, from W. H. Cunningham of the West Virginia Coal Association, said the mines in operation to-day would produce 50,000,000 tons of coal annually. The telegram follows:

"Focahontas, Big River, Williamson, Logan, Windy Gulf and South End Coal Company running full to-day with normal tonnage. New River running to-day, a gain of seven over yesterday. Wheeling district operating eight mines, a gain of one. Eighteen mines all working union labor in Northern Virginia districts running, an increase of two over yesterday. Mine running to-day will produce at least 50,000,000 tons annually."

LODGE WINS FIRST TEST IN THE SENATE ON RESERVATIONS

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for the purpose of interpreting the terms of the Treaty.

Senator Hitchcock went to the White House in response to a summons by the President. It was the first conference on the Treaty the President had arranged since he was compelled by illness to abandon his Western tour.

Senator Hitchcock was with the President for half an hour. Mr. Wilson received him propped up in bed. Senator Hitchcock said the President showed keen interest throughout the conference and expressed his judgments and opinions energetically.

The President, Senator Hitchcock said, expressed "his very strong approval" of what had been done to date and agreed that no compromise would be offered unless a deadlock was reached on a resolution of ratification.

WILSON SAYS LODGE RESERVATIONS ARE "DESTRUCTIVE."

The Senator outlined the plan to be followed in consideration of the committee reservations and the President gave general approval. He agreed with Hitchcock that the pending Lodge reservations are "destructive."

"It was laudatory of the success we have achieved so far," the Senator said, "and expressed the hope that we would be able to work out some settlement between the reservation Senators and those who favor unqualified acceptance of the treaty, whereby we could meet on common ground."

Senator Hitchcock explained to the President the present status of the treaty and gave it as his opinion that the Republicans could secure adoption of the whole, as only a majority vote was required.

"Our intention then," the Senator said, "if the reservations still are in their present form, is to oppose the resolution of the ratification. Some Democrats, of course, probably will not line up with us on that, but I am confident we have enough votes to defeat such a resolution of ratification, because two-thirds will be required. We will then offer a resolution of ratification ourselves which may be defeated."

INDICATES TIME WHEN COMPROMISE WILL BE ATTEMPTED. The Senator was asked what the next move would be and replied that the point at which compromise might be effected. Senator Hitchcock did not go over the committee reservations with the President in detail, but will send a copy of them to Mr. Wilson who will study them at his leisure.

The Nebraska Senator said he found the President much improved in health, and that the lines in his face showed that he had endured great suffering during his illness.

Francis-German Customs Barrier, TABER, Nov. 7 (French wireless service)—A customs barrier will be established with the co-operation of the French authorities between France and Germany, according to advices received from German newspapers.

An influenza epidemic is spreading in the vicinity of the White House. The Attorney General is just

SMITH ASKED WHY HIS VICE RAIDING SUDDENLY STOPPED

Private Detective Also Questioned About Shadowing Members of Grand Jury.

Before the Extraordinary Grand Jury reconvened to-day, Foreman Raymond F. Almiral conferred with Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who is presenting to the Grand Jury the police phase of the inquiry into the existence of the alleged "invisible government" in New York City.

It was understood that the Grand Jurors were concerned in ascertaining from Mr. Smith why the raids which he conducted in 1918 on gambling houses and disorderly places were suddenly stopped by him. He was asked to produce a letter written to District Attorney Swann by Mayor Hylan last October. The letter was printed in The Evening World at the time and in it Mayor Hylan expressed the opinion that the raids being conducted by Mr. Smith were to discredit the Police Department and to obtain newspaper publicity for Smith. The counter charge of Mr. Smith that certain police officials were trying to circumvent his activity in closing gambling houses were laid before the Grand Jury.

Another witness before the Grand Jury to-day was Alfred Wetmore, a private detective, the so-called "mysterious stranger" whose presence about the Criminal Courts Building was commented upon yesterday. Mr. Smith said Wetmore had been called to be interrogated regarding the shadowing of members of the Grand Jury since the present investigation began. Some papers were found in the possession of Wetmore, it was said, which indicated that he had been paid certain sums of money by various men throughout the city, a number of whom were former policemen. Wetmore told the Assistant District Attorney that this money had been paid several months ago. Several members of the Grand Jury identified the private detective as having trailed them and wanted to ascertain who had employed him for this work.

In Smith's office this morning was an official of the Mutual Dry Goods Protective Association, who, it was said, probably would be called to testify as to the truth of the rumors that left thieves have been getting police protection. There have been many raids for robberies, in which thousands of dollars' worth of silks have been stolen. Few of the robbers have been convicted.

In its search for the "overshadowing crime" the Extraordinary Grand Jury may to-day call Commissioner of Accounts David Hirschfeld, who some time ago prepared a report on gambling that either was too "hot," or too inconsequential, to be given out by either Mayor Hylan or District Attorney Swann, who received copies.

There are conflicting stories of this report, and it is understood the Grand Jury wants to hear what Mr. Hirschfeld himself has to say about it. One rumor is that the Grand Jury already has a copy.

One of the rumors to-day about the Criminal Courts Building was that a number of policemen of New York and several of other cities, and possibly some big gamblers, will be called in to tell what they know about a certain "doughbag" man.

U. S. TURNS DOWN PLEA BY GOMPERS TO END INJUNCTION

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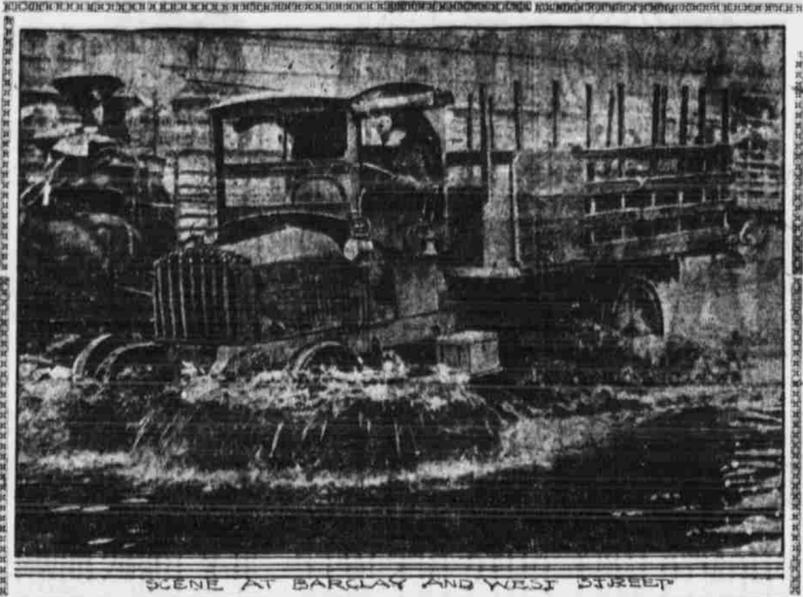
countenance illegality. He would not request the miners to call off the strike by promising them that the injunction would be withdrawn. He would make no promises. All he would say was that if the strike were called off, illegality would cease.

WOULD CALL OFF INJUNCTION IF STRIKE WERE ENDED. The situation resolves itself therefore into this: Should the coal miners present to the Federal Court a statement saying that the strike order had been revoked the Government would simultaneously present a request that the injunction be vacated.

Messrs. Gompers, Woll and Morrison retired to think it over just as the Attorney General motored from the Department of Justice to the Executive Mansion, where he dropped in a few minutes on the President prior to the beginning of the Cabinet meeting in the adjacent office of the White House.

The Attorney General is just

Strange Sight of U. S. Army Truck in West Street Ploughing Through City's Biggest Tidal Flood



SCENE AT BARCLAY AND WEST STREET

back from a brief visit to Pennsylvania, where he went to vote and also to make a speech to the Mayors of Pennsylvania cities and State officials at Harrisburg. He used the opportunity to drive home an attack on James Maurer, President of the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania, who had just persuaded the State convention of his organization to call a general strike throughout Pennsylvania. The Attorney General drew a distinction between labor leaders of the radical type like Maurer and the conservative like Gompers.

PALMER'S ATTACK ON THE LEADERSHIP OF MAURER.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that the vast body of the membership of the State Federation of Labor, which is loyal and patriotic, will support this revolutionary plan. Such methods will set back the righteous cause of labor for half a century, because it will undo much that the wise, able and patriotic leaders of organized labor have been able to accomplish in America. The high position of American labor to-day is due chiefly to the splendid leadership of men like Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, an honored citizen of our own State.

"But Maurer is not of their kind. He has avowed his purposes in no uncertain manner. At a mass meeting of Socialists at Arion Hall, Portland, Ore., July 29, 1917, Maurer said: 'Why are we at war? Because Morgan, Schwab, Wilson and others are afraid of losing millions of British security and because the moneyed powers want war so as to sell more munitions. What is conscription? To-day the conscription is called before an examining board and given a similar examination as the slave to determine his fitness for the army. If any of you people can show me the difference between the conscription to-day and the slave of 1861, I will gladly listen to you.'

GOUTES MAURER AS CALLING HIMSELF REVOLUTIONARY.

"At a meeting held in Detroit Jan. 5, 1915, Maurer further said: 'Let me say to my Socialist friends that you cannot be too revolutionary for me, for I am as revolutionary as the next one, but I am not preaching that bomb and torch stuff. I am not altogether satisfied with the American Federation of Labor, and perhaps some of you are not, but go on the inside and make it be what you want it to be. We too have our spying system and know every one of them (referring to the spies of the capitalists) and by and by some of them are going to get hurt. I would advise them to get into the hills somewhere and shoot themselves.'

The Attorney General read other excerpts and said: "It will be a glad day for labor in America when men of the Maurer type lose their influence in their councils. Until that day comes, we can give the honest, patriotic workman of the Nation no greater help than by preventing the Maurers and the Fosters from accomplishing their thinly concealed revolutionary plans."

The Palmer speech is most significant. It is the beginning of a concerted drive on radicalism on the part of the Wilson Administration, of which President Wilson's telegram to Gov. Coillidge congratulating him on his election in Massachusetts as a victory for law and order may be said to have been the forerunner. It is an effort to distinguish be-

tween the conservative and radical leaders of labor and to impress the rank and file of labor that they cannot expect consideration if they are represented by extremists and revolutionaries. That is why the Government is standing firm in the coal strike and insisting that labor withdraw the strike order, which it holds in direct violation of contracts with the Government, and an order, moreover, on which a group of leaders passed without referring the question to vote of the entire membership of the miners.

SHONTS WILL CUTS OFF WIFE WITH \$5,000 POLICY AND PICTURE

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and fashionable apartment building. It is the place where Mr. Shonts died.

Mrs. Thomas was this afternoon identified by her counsel, former Judge Clarence J. Shearn, as the "former wife of Herbert F. Thomas."

She divorced her husband a number of years ago, her attorney said.

"There is nothing either Mrs. Thomas or her attorney care to say about the Shonts matter," Judge Shearn said, "until the case gets into court."

GIVE \$5,000 POLICY AND PICTURE TO WIDOW. In his first paragraph of his will Mr. Shonts directs his executors and trustees to purchase a plot in Woodlawn, to inter his body there and that of his mother and bring the body of his father from Centerville, Iowa. The second clause reads: "I give and bequeath to my wife, Milla D. Shonts, the \$5,000 policy in Fraternal Council No. 11, National Union, provided for my wife, Milla D. Shonts, and Benjamin J. Pepperman \$5,000 each, to Vivian Bell, \$5,000 and Louise Yeoman, \$5,000.

Under paragraph 8, "having heretofore provided a trust fund of \$50,000 for each of my children, I bequeath \$100,000 in trust to his executors to invest and re-invest and to pay one-half of the net income semi-annually to each of my daughters, the children of a deceased daughter to take the share the parent would have had, if the daughter who died first shall have no issue, the whole of the trust fund shall be paid to the daughter surviving.

Another \$100,000 is left to the executors in trust under similar conditions, one-half the income to be paid to Eva Marshall Shonts, a sister; one-quarter to a niece, Mary Merrifield, and the fourth quarter to another niece, Jennie Wilkin. Amanda C. Thomas is the residuary legatee of a \$100,000 trust.

RESIDUARY ESTATE LEFT TO MRS. THOMAS.

The tenth paragraph of the will, which leaves the residuary estate to Mrs. Amanda C. Thomas, reads as follows: "All the real, residue and remainder of my estate, real, personal and mixed of whatsoever kind, nature or description and wheresoever situated or located of which I shall die seized or possessed or in or to which I may have any right or interest or be in any way entitled, including any and all personal property and including each and every one of the sums herein above given and bequeathed in trust to my executors which shall not vest or the trust in which shall fail or shall terminate or because of any of the other matters set forth in said paragraph No. 11 hereof or for any

other reason or cause whatsoever and including any and all property, the disposition of which as herein provided may for any reason fail, I give, devise and bequeath to my friend, Amanda C. Thomas, her heirs and assigns forever."

In the eleventh paragraph, Mr. Shonts sought to make the strongest possible provision to insure the carrying out of his wishes as expressed in the will. This paragraph provides that the bequest made to Mrs. Shonts shall be in lieu of dower and any other interests which she may claim in the estate, and adds that "in default of such acceptance I annul and revoke each and every of the provisions, bequests and devises made in the case of each of the other persons named as beneficiaries. Continuing, the will says: "Should any of the beneficiaries, legatees or devisees under this my will object to the probate thereof, or in any way, directly or indirectly, contest or aid in contesting the same or any of the provisions hereof, or of the distribution of the same thereunder, then and in that event I annul each and every provision, bequest and devise herein made to such beneficiary, legatee or devisee and it is my will that such beneficiary, legatee or devisee shall be absolutely barred and cut off from any share in my estate and that the share in my estate herein given, bequeathed or devised to such beneficiary, legatee or devisee shall thereupon be and become a part of my residuary estate and be disposed of in the manner hereinabove provided in paragraph No. 12 hereof."

STATEMENT MADE BY DELANCEY NICOLL.

Delancey Nicoll, attorney for the late Mr. Shonts, made the following statement this afternoon: "Mr. Shonts died Sept. 21, 1919. His last will and testament under date of July 20, is substantially the same as two former wills made in April, 1918, and June, 1919. These last two wills were cancelled by the execution of will of July 20.

Upon Mr. Shonts' death Mrs. Shonts engaged Stannwood Menken to act for herself and her two daughters. Mrs. Thomas retained former Judge Clarence J. Shearn as her attorney.

A copy of the will of July 20 was sent to Mrs. Shonts and her two daughters soon after the death of Mr. Shonts and parties interested in the will who were in the United States were notified. There was but one exception and that was the Dutchess de Chaulnes who was then traveling in Italy. It was agreed between Mr. Menken, counsel for Mrs. Shonts, and Mr. Sullivan, attorney for the executors, that the will would not be filed until Dutchess de Chaulnes returned to the United States.

This was understood in full force. Without the notice Mrs. Shonts retained new counsel and began proceedings. Mr. Menken was as surprised as any one else at this action. I have instructed counsel for the executors to oppose the efforts of Mrs. Shonts to have herself appointed temporary administratrix.

"The value of the estate is placed at less than \$500,000."

"Who was Mrs. Amanda C. Thomas?"

"She was a friend of Mr. Shonts," he replied.

"What was the 1917 settlement mentioned in the will?"

"That was the separation agreement."

A counter offensive may be started to-day by Mr. Shonts' lawyer, De Lancey Nicoll, who was surprised by the action of Mrs. Shonts. He said he did not understand it, and that "there is no truth in the statement that Mrs. Shonts was left out of her husband's will."

Mrs. Shonts declared in her petition for the Surrogate that her husband attempted to execute a will while he was lying ill, in which he cut her off with "nothing or practically nothing."

She alleged that her husband had bequeathed to a certain woman in no way related to him or his family, either by blood or by marriage, the bulk of his estate, and that she had been under his influence for a considerable period prior to his death.

At the time of his death, she asserts, he was mentally incompetent to execute a will, and she served notice on the Surrogate that if such a will were offered for probate she would contest it and also oppose any efforts on the part of the "certain woman" to take out letters of administration.

According to Mrs. Shonts her husband left no real property in this State but had personal property in the form of securities and personal belongings which amounted to \$474,000. She says also that the lease on the apartment which he occupied at

No. 930 Park Avenue and for which she says he paid \$5,000 a year, still has two years to run and she gives as one of her reasons for applying for temporary letters of administration, the fact that furniture, rugs and paintings worth \$50,000, which she says were in his apartment, have been removed by "some one who had no authority or right to do so."

Mrs. Shonts filed a bond of the Aetna Casualty and Surety Co. to-day for \$474,000, which she believes is the approximate value of Mr. Shonts' personal property. In making application to Surrogate Fowler for the appointment, Mrs. Shonts, who had lived apart from her husband for several years, made it plain she intended to contest any will seeking to deprive her of her dower rights.

MRS. THOMAS STAGE BEAUTY WHO MARRIED BANKER'S SON

Maintained Sumptuous Apartments and Frequently Was Involved in Litigation.

Mrs. Amanda C. Thomas was Amanda Caskie, a Titan-haired beauty of the footlights when she married Herbert Franklin Thomas, son of O. P. Thomas, banker, nearly a score of years ago. Subsequently she was much before the public in consequence of litigation in which she appeared once as the complainant, but more frequently as the defendant.

Her apartment in the Wyoming, at 55th Street and Seventh Avenue, was most luxuriously appointed and in 1908 she and her husband sublet it to the Tyler Moros of Boston, while they took a suite at the Hotel Aberdeen. The Tyler Moros arranged for the meetings in the apartment of Mme. Anna Gould and Prince de Sagan on their arrival from France, and entertained the couple in most lavish style.

The lease to the Moros expired in six months and there followed a suit for damages alleged done to the furniture and furnishings of the apartment, Mrs. Thomas claiming \$5,000. Soon after Mrs. Thomas was sued for various amounts and judgments obtained which included some of the furniture claimed to have been damaged during the lease of the Tyler Moros.

All her personal effects were levied upon, including a \$300 diamond-studded umbrella. She was sick in bed in the Hotel Aberdeen at the time the levies were made. Among her creditors were Worth, the man milliner of Paris, whose judgment amounted to \$2,500; Paquin, the ladies' tailor, for \$2,221; Cartier, the jeweler, \$1,700; Tensler & Germond, \$4,000, and two others, amounting to \$29,000.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Maine two-year-olds: 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9:45. 10:00. 10:15. 10:30. 10:45. 11:00. 11:15. 11:30. 11:45. 12:00. 12:15. 12:30. 12:45. 1:00. 1:15. 1:30. 1:45. 2:00. 2:15. 2:30. 2:45. 3:00. 3:15. 3:30. 3:45. 4:00. 4:15. 4:30. 4:45. 5:00. 5:15. 5:30. 5:45. 6:00. 6:15. 6:30. 6:45. 7:00. 7:15. 7:30. 7:45. 8:00. 8:15. 8:30. 8:45. 9:00. 9:15. 9:30. 9